

[Single Copies Two Cents.]

NO 295

The Daily News.

Sketch of the Rebel General John
Bankhead Magruder.

In the Dictionary of the Army of the United States' edition of 1853, this officer's progress is thus defined:

Magduder, John Bankhead, (Virginia) Cadet 1826; breveted Second lieutenant Infantry, July 1, 1830; in First Artillery, August, 1831; asst. Commissary of Subsistence. December, 1831; first lieutenant, March, 1835; captain June, 1840; breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847; (July, 1848), commandant light battery with Pillow's division; breveted lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847 (July, 1849), in which he was wounded.

General Magruder is not much less than
fifty years of age; is a tolerably good

young man, though something the worse for wear, and in some respects an excellent officer. He has some eccentricities which had he flourished in any other country, would have made him as famous as Beau Brummell. When he entered the army he was possessed of some £40,000. That lasted him something like ten or fifteen years. He is especially gorgeous in dress, furniture and extravagant in his dissipation—by which means he has ruined many young officers.

He is also somewhat fantastic in respect to personal adornments. When he was in Mexico he came out magnificently in blue trousers, with red stripes of enormous width, the stripes being in their turn striped with gold. The officers had a debating society in camp, and this is one of the questions over which they vexed their minds and exercised their oratorical powers: "Whether John B. Magruder's trousers be blue with red stripes or red with blue stripes?" Tradition does not tell the

decision; but it was understood that a number of the society were taken "to view the premises." In one of the battles was directed to send a section of his company to a designated point on the field; he detached a young second lieutenant, having given the young subaltern his instructions, he added:—"You want a brevet, don't you?" "Of course, sir," "Well,

...let me give you a little advice. When I get there don't you mind whether you're a Mexican or not—you fire like a death. Then they'll think you're a hero of a fellow. Take my advice, and I'll get you a brevet." The young officer scribbled no "Mexican," but he followed the superior's advice, got his brevet, and a promotion.

and was not to be lost. Drawing forth a handkerchief, he treated the wound gently, and, of course, elegantly put on a look of heroism, and was evidently about to call for brandy and water—he had taken a precaution to fill one of his limber

ers with wines, brandy, cold chicken and
like, before going on the field—when a
corporal stepped forward and offered him
beer from his canteen. The captain
took a little, and handed the appendage
back with—"Thank you, Corporal; I make
you a lieutenant on the spot for your
consideration." The United States report
speaks very favorably of his other exploits.

Mexico. At Contreras, General Colón del Rey, Chieftain of the Gate of the city of Mexico, his battery was always "in position," and generally in front." At Contreras especially, where it was ordered on the "forlorn hope" front of Valencia's converging heavy batteries to invite attack, and occupy and name the foe, (with his light guns, which would do no harm against the opposing

(press.) while Smith's and Riley's brigades were slowly and laboriously gaining the rear of the enemy, he suffered heavy loss, a battery being crippled and shattered to pieces, his horses killed, his men slain or desperately wounded, and the brave and gallant Lieutenant Preston Johnson, of Virginia, killed by a cannon shot at his side. Defying this iron hail-storm, he

During the whole Mexican campaign General (then Captain) Magruder was engaged in no less than nine battles. His

came from serious injury was so "wounded" as to stem Presidential. He was wounded by a musket ball in the hand; again he was knocked senseless from his horse by a grapeshot, which grazed the back of his neck; but he soon recovered and moved on in the fight; and once he stood by his horse, holding the bridle in his hand, while personally directing some movement of his guns, when a cannon

not struck the poor animal and buried itself in the quivering body of the brute, leaving himself unharmed. The General entered the Mexican, war first as lieutenant, and afterwards became captain but he came out of the contest a lieutenant colonel by brevet, having succeeded, by regular seniority, to a captaincy, and being promoted major for his services at Cerro Gordo, and

lieutenant colonel for meritorious conduct at Cheputtep.c. His most gallant and perilous service at Contreras never received any reward from the United States government although other officers, less distinguished, received three brevets, and he was compelled to submit to the mortification, always galling to a brave soldier, of seeing officers promoted over him by special favor.

This officer has twice visited Europe, with a view to extend and perfect his acquaintance with his profession, and especially to profit by all improvements and new discoveries in the light artillery branch of the service, and to report on the results of the same.

branch of the service, since he was not
leave of absence and at his own expense,
and afterwards he was sent upon this special
duty by the late head of the United
States War Department, with instructions



For Editorial Department, Local News, General and War News, see this page—Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, third page—Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL.

The Louisville Journal speaks as follows of Mr. Vallandigham's democratic revival:

"We have not been able to look with approbation upon the late movement of certain members of Congress at Washington to reorganize the democratic party of the United States under its old name, and certainly we disapprove and regret all attempts to keep up the republican party under its old name. We think that all the truly patriotic men of the United States, without the slightest regard to former partisan associations, should work together as a Union party, a party for the vigorous prosecution of the war as long as war shall be necessary for the restoration of the Republic, a party for the reestablishment and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws over the whole area of the thirty-four States. We will not fight at this time as a democrat; we will not fight as a republican; but we will fight for the Union as long as we live as long as champions of the Union shall be needed."

"The master-spirit, the chief get-together and manager of the recent onerous or meeting at Washington for the reorganization of the democratic party was Mr. and even active sympathy with the rebellion is seen clearly by the whole nation in spite of the thin and flimsy veil he attempts to throw over it. The fact is perfectly and generally understood, indeed it is notorious, that he is at heart as much in favor of the rebel cause as any member of the rebel Congress at Richmond can possibly be. . . . Moreover, if we look at those newspapers in the non-slaveholding States of the West, which applaud the movement of Vallandigham and Co. and insist that the democratic party, under its old name and banner, shall take and keep the political field, we shall find that they. . . . all though published on the north side of the Ohio river, are freely circulated among the rebels on the south side of it, who have the sagacity to recognize their friends through flimsy disguises."

We may append to the above the following extract from the Lynn Bay State, a well-known democratic organ of old:— "As much as we have loved, and as strongly as we have been attached to the old democratic party, and as ardently as we have desired its success and perpetuity, we are forced to the conviction that it has had its day, that it is dead and buried past resurrection. We say then, for the present at least, we desire to drop party and stick to the country and to Lincoln, whether a portion of his old political friends, those who aided in his election, adhere to him or not. In fact their opposition to his administration of the government, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, is an additional reason for giving him our cordial support, and preventing us from joining in any movement at the present time, or any time, which might throw obstacles in the way of the success of his administration."

Surrender of Fort Pulaski.

It will be seen by our dispatches that Fort Pulaski has been obliged to succumb to the firing of the Union batteries—the commander of the garrison having unconditionally surrendered on Friday last. He stated that nothing mortal could withstand the bombardment. And yet Pulaski was one of the very strongest fortifications in the United States, and had been especially strengthened in its walls and armament since its occupation by the rebels on the 3d of January, 1862. It cost the government considerably over a million of dollars, much of it having been laid out since 1860. The Government has now, according to the promise of President Lincoln, repudiated

itself of the fort, which will never be suffered to fall into other hands again. The fall of Pulaski insures that of Savannah. It is fourteen miles below the city by the course of the river, which is broad, and allows the free passage of vessels drawing fourteen feet of water. The most of Com. Dupont's fleet will at once move up, and, though they will doubtless meet with rebel obstructions, they will surely reduce fort Jackson, four miles below the city, (it is not a strong work), capture or drive away Totten's murequito fleet, and compel the surrender of Savannah. After Savannah comes Charleston—but the capture of Pulaski is glory enough for one day. It is the third of the old forts regained from the rebels.—*Dos Jour.*

Muzzling the Press.—The beauties of the press censorship only occasionally crop out, as in the order depriving the Philadelphia Inquirer of the use of the telegraph—an order which was rescinded after examination had demonstrated the entire innocence of the conductors of that paper of even a technical violation of the edict of the War Department. Here was a blow aimed by arbitrary power at a loyal newspaper, touching its material interests in a vital point, for the offense of giving to the public of the North information with regard to their brothers in the field, which was not of the slightest value to the enemy. Whether the Inquirer's correspondence was authorized or not, there was not a movement mentioned in it which was not known to the enemy. And the same was true with the army correspondence for the publication of which the *The Journal* fell under the displeasure of the Secretary of War. It simply stated, what the rebels knew a week before, that a portion of the army of the Potomac had been marched down to Alexandria and embarked on steamers. This every man, woman and child in Washington who had eyes to see could see for themselves. There was not a hint given as to the destination of these troops, although this was well known, and had been publicly discussed here and in Washington. The efforts to keep the public in the dark concerning the movements of McClellan, while they have withheld interesting intelligence from the loyal people, have been utterly profitless. The rebels have been thoroughly informed of every movement of our troops, and their formidable preparations at Yorktown, where the greater part of their army of the Potomac has been rapidly massed, afford conclusive evidence that the plans of McClellan were divined as soon as he made his first movement. Indeed, there is not wanting evidence that the rebel commander was not left to guess the destination of McClellan's corps, as will be seen by the following, which was transmitted to the Philadelphia Inquirer under the authority of Gen. Wool:

"A circular, issued by the rebels, was the purpose of it was a full description of the present onerous movement, with all the details; also, General Magruder's plan of defeating the Union programme. The enemy must have received this information from a high source, several weeks ago, or they could not have got the warlike out so soon."

The censorship, instead of withholding information from the rebels, has kept the loyal public in the dark, and left it at the mercy of all sorts of dismal rumors. Instead of securing accuracy in what is published, it seems to have colored accounts of important movements to suit the views of government, until telegraphic news is now looked upon with distrust, and the stock market declines even when victories like that at Pittsburg are announced.

It is high time that Congress put its iron heel upon the despotism of the censorship of Secretary Stanton. We only wonder that senators and representatives have been willing to virtually endorse his course toward the loyal press of the country by their inactivity. It is not honorable to men who owe their present position to the education which they received in the free public schools—and to the support of a free public press—that they have not yet moved in this matter. The censorship of the press, which Secretary Stanton now exercises, is in our opinion a humbug, so far as withholding information from the enemy is concerned. That it is an outrage on the rights and dearest feelings of millions cannot reasonably be doubted. It would not be tolerated for a moment in Great Britain, and is more consonant with the institutions of France and Austria than with those of Republican America.

The Siege of Yorktown.—A letter from an officer in the army before Yorktown, 10th, says: "The rebels having skillfully planned earthworks in front, we are under the necessity of taking a little time before we go along. We are very near to the rebel gun and our lines of pickets are so very close to them that a continual fusillade and cannonade is kept up. Though musket and rifle shots, caustic, grape and shell are whizzing, humming and screeching over between and around us, very few get injured. We have had some two or three killed and five or six wounded during the five days; a very small number in comparison to shots fired."

Beauregard. We notice that our Western contemporaries are willing to believe in the report of the death of Beauregard, and they assign as the cause, his wound said to have been received at Pittsburg, his naturally delicate health, his recent severe mental labor, and finally, the chagrin he must have felt at experiencing defeat under circumstances involving his reputation as a General. Credit is assigned him as a man of consummate ability. Probably it will not be proper to presume too much on the truth of the rumor of Beauregard's death, or on the depressing consequences it might have on the rebel prospects.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

THAT WRECKED BOAT.—About a week ago we called attention to the fact that a boat of large size had been picked up at Castle Hill in a wrecked condition; observing also that from appearances, those who manned her were undoubtedly lost. The latter supposition has proved to be correct, and we learn from Mr. Weston Tripp, of Tiverton, the following particulars:— The boat was owned by David Wait, a neighbor of Mr. Tripp, who also lived in Tiverton, and had been used by him for a year or two past to convey wood, &c., from the main land to this island. On the occasion of her loss she was loaded as usual with wood, and manned by Mr. Wait and a young boy about 14 or 15 years of age, named Hart, a son of Thomas Hart.— She was no doubt upset by a squall, and Mr. Wait and young Hart drowned. It is now nearly ten days since the occurrence, and nothing has been seen of the bodies.

Mr. Wait was a young man about twenty-five years of age, and leaves no family, yet his loss will be deeply mourned, as will that of his companion, by friends and neighbors.

Court of Common Pleas.

Tuesday.—Second day.—Afternoon Session. The Court came in at 3 o'clock. The docket was called, but there was no case ready for trial. The time of the Court was occupied in disposing of such cases as would not be ready for trial at this term—in hearing various motions from counsel, and rendering judgment in certain cases in which parties were ready to submit.

An indictment found in the morning against Joseph E. Macomber, of Portsmouth, for fraudulent voting, was called, and he was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and entered into recognizance with Stephen T. Sherman, in the sum of \$600 for his appearance for trial at the present term or at any future term of the Court to which the trial in said case, may be continued.

Report of the Commissioners appointed in the matter of the partition of the estate of the late John F. Phillips, was read. The motion for new trial in the case, Aquidneck Bank vs. Essex Manufacturing Co., was argued to the Court by Francis B. Peckham Jr., for Plaintiff, and W. A. White for Defendant. The case was held for advisement.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM BEAUREGARD.

Cincinnati, April 15.—The Commercial says a reliable person, who left the battle ground Thursday evening, estimates our loss in killed from 1200 to 1600, wounded 3500 to 4000, missing 2500. The rebels lost more killed than we did and not so many wounded.

Up to the time he left 2200 rebels have been buried. Our troops took on Monday all the batteries lost on Sunday and twelve pieces from the rebels. The rebels were so confident of their ability to hold our camps, taken on Sunday, that with a single exception they did not destroy them.

Tuesday, Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead, saying: "Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle. The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted that Beauregard had received a slight wound in the arm."

REBEL COUNCIL OF WAR BEFORE THE BATTLE. POLICY OF THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFS.

Chicago, April 14.—A special dispatch to the Journal from Cairo says that Beauregard called a council of war of all the best rebel generals before the battle of Pittsburg. There were present Pillow, Floyd, Breckenridge, Hardee, Bragg, Cheatham, Sidney Johnston, Bushrod Johnson, the rebel Provisional Governor of Kentucky, and a few other generals. The following policy was fixed on: If they beat us, they would follow us and drive us north as far as possible. If beaten, they would withdraw their forces and make a desperate stand in the Gulf States.

Van Dorn did not reach Corinth until the fight was over. It is now believed by persons latest from Pittsburg that the rebel forces in the action was 65,000 men.

The 9th Illinois Regiment could count but 200 effective men on Monday, the 11th Illinois 40, and the 12th Iowa but 17. Gentlemen from Pittsburg report that the wounded are well provided for in transports and barracks. No battle is expected for some days, heavy rains having made the roads impassable for artillery and heavy wagons.

GEN. HALLECK IN COMMAND AT PITTSBURG. EARLY ATTACK ON CORINTH EXPECTED.—BEAUREGARD SHUT IN THERE.

New York, 14.—Special dispatches from Washington state that Gen. Halleck has taken command at Pittsburg Landing, and that another big battle is soon expected at Corinth, where Beauregard is shut in.

Special Notices.

MAPE, OAK, AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.

Prepared Kinding Wood.

Lehigh, Red Ash, Tremont and Canoe.

C O A L.

AT SWINBURNE'S.

WAR NEWS.

DISPATCHES FROM COM. DUPONT.

OPERATIONS OF COMMANDER GORDON.

Washington, April 15.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Com. Dupont, inclosing a communication from Commander Gordon, dated United States steamer Mohican, March 30, from which it appears that on the 17th ult., with the launches and another armed boat, he entered Jekyll Creek and proceeded to Dubuque Place, where he discovered a battery of three guns commanding that stream, and the remains of a camp of some 200 men. A considerable number of cattle remained on the island, but were very wild upon our men approaching them.

On the 23d the Bibb made her appearance, and Capt. Boutelle at once commenced placing buoys for the bar and channels.

Commander Gordon says contrabands continue to come to us: I sent a number by the Potomack to Fernandina, and also several by the Connecticut.

We landed our field pieces and a strong force on Colonsa Island and obtained what we needed, and that night again fired a shell or two at Fanny Bluff, we proceeded to St. Simons, there I landed all the contrabands with their corn, provisions, tools, &c., and having housed them set them to work; already they have planted potatoes. To-morrow they will begin to prepare the land for corn. They have set up their mill, and I have told them that they are to plant cotton, and thus to become of use to themselves. They seem contented, but without a vessel at the other end of the island they are in danger of being interfered with by soldiers landing in that direction and approaching them at night.

St. Simons is a fine rich island about ten miles long. On the north end is the village of Frederica. It is said to be healthy, and one thousand blacks could be usefully employed here and made self-supporting. Such a colony, properly managed, would do much good. Those now here, some forty in number, live on T. Butler King's place under cover of our guns.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MUSIC AND THE BEST EVER OFFERED IN NEW YORK.

at the City Music Store, 83 Thames Street, opposite the City Hall.

COAL AT 5 DOLLARS PER TON.

First Rate article for Summer ranges.

at the City Music Store, 83 Thames Street, opposite the City Hall.

U. STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, at a Marshal's sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of January, A.D., 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, in the city of New York, all the right, title and interest of David P. Hall, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of New York, viz: one parcel of real estate, situated on the South side of Webster street, in said city of New York, bounded northerly on said Webster street, easterly on lands of William B. Lawrence; westerly on lands of Robert H. Ives, and easterly on lands of John A. Hazard, and partly on lands of Robert H. Ives. The same to be sold to satisfy an execution levied thereon.

ALBERT SANFORD.

The above sale is adjourned to January 7th at 12 o'clock M. at same place.

ALBERT SANFORD.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1862. U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is further adjourned to January 22d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at same place.

ALBERT SANFORD.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1862. U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is further adjourned to January 28th, at same place and time of day.

ALBERT SANFORD.

Newport, Jan. 22, 1862. U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is further adjourned to March 4, at same place and time of day.

ALBERT SANFORD.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1862. U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is further postponed to April 4th, 1862, at same time and place of sale.

ALBERT SANFORD.

March 4th 1862. U. S. Marshal.

NOW READY SOMETHING NEW.

Novelty and Amusement Combined.

THE UNION PLAYING CARDS.

ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY, No. 14 Chambers Street, N. Y.

THESE CARDS consist of 52 in a pack, and are calculated to play any of the games for which the ordinary playing cards are used. The great beauty of the U. P. C. is their National Character, the suits being the Stars and Stripes, and the figures, instead of Clubs, Spades, &c.

The King is represented more appropriately by the Colonel. The Queen by the Daughter of the Regiment, and the Jack by the Major. The Face Cards are adorned in colors with the designs and emblems. The Spot Cards are numbered from the Ace to the Ten Spot in each suit, and printed as follows:—The Eagles in Black. The Shields in Blue. The Stars and Stripes in Red. For sale at 15c.

TILLEY'S.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS.

NEW PATTERNS, of Spring Cloaks just opened by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

New Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c., opening this week by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

NEW CARPETS, Paper Hangings, Draperies, Shades, &c., opening this week by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

IN THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE at Richmond, by a Ball's Bluff Prisoner—Lieut. Wm. C. Harris, Capt. Baker's 5th Maine Regiment. Complete in one volume. 50 cents. For sale at TILLEY'S.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction on Tuesday, May 6th, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the city of New York, all the right, title and interest of James Hayes and Bridget Hayes, wife of the said James Hayes, dated September 31, A. D., 1850, and recorded in Book No. 1, on pages 125, 127, 128 and 129 of Mortgage Records for the City and County of New York, in the condition of the said mortgage having been broken: A certain tract or parcel of land, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon situated in that portion of the city of New York known as the town of Flat River, B. L. and being bounded southerly by land of Wright Turner—Westerly by the Main Road leading to the Stone Bridge—Northerly by land of William Horrocks, easterly by land of rods more or less.

By order of MORTGAGEE.

PAUL RIVER, April 14th, 1862.

ALB—lawdr.

FOR SALE.

THE FRONT DOORS and Windows, in Store Nos. 27 and 29 Westminister St.

The doors are each pair, with three lights each of 18x36 glass. The windows are of nine high by each 18x36, with side light 7x12x36. The above are all worthy the attention of every builder or remodeling house.

ALB—lawdr.

SPANISH CLASS.

A CLASS for the study of the Spanish language, is forming now, and will commence in a few days. Those wishing to join, may do so by applying to

H. M. MONSANTO, Aquidneck House.

BOAT FOUND.

FOUND between Providence and Gould Island, a small Row Boat of 10 feet keel. The owner can obtain her by applying to the undersigned and paying charges.

ALB—lawdr.

JOHN HARRINGTON.

SOMETHING NEW.

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, FEED AND FINE MEAL, SHIRTS AND MIDDLES.

at SWINBURNE'S.

PLINY FISKE'S FAMILY COAL.

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it—

at SWINBURNE'S.

Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest marketable coals always on hand, and at satisfactory prices. Also all kinds of Wood, Firewood and Coke.

CHAS. WILLIAMS.

New Advertisements.

Court of Probate, Newport April 14, 1862.

PHILIP ARMSTRONG and W. L. MILLINGTON, Executors of the Will of THOMAS MILLINGTON, late of Newport, deceased, present their account with said estate for allowance, and the same is re-estimated for allowance, and the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that, if the account is not approved by the Court, the same be published for fourteen days, thereafter for publication for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Daily News, once a week in the Newport Daily News, once a week in the Newport Daily News.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

at 16 lawdr.

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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Newport, April 4th, 1862.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN and FRANK C. WEST, Co-partners, doing business in the City of Newport, under the name of SHERMAN and WEST, have this day made and executed to the undersigned an assignment of all their estate and effects of every kind, for the benefit of their creditors, with certain preferences. All persons indebted to SHERMAN and WEST, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and having demands against said firm to present them forthwith to the same party.

JABEZ C. GARDNER, Assignee, of Westbury, R. I.

THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that the business will be carried on at the old stand, where he will be happy to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the firm. The market will be kept supplied with the very best articles of produce and in a first-class establishment, and will be sold at the lowest prices, and delivered in any part of the city at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN, Agent.

FOR SALE.

</

POTATO ONION; AND BEET SEED.
FINE Potato Onion, and Scarlet Beet
Seed can be obtained of
ABRAHAM H. TILLEY.

mech 22-3w Warner Street.
SPECIAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES
DR. HASTINGS, of New York, gives particular attention to these diseases in all their various forms, and from his past experience and successful treatment, those afflicted will find it to their advantage to consult him either personally or by letter.—Address D. H. HASTINGS, M. D.,
 No. 107 West 16th st.,
 New York.
 mech 22-3mpd.

NEW LOT of Skirts just opened at
mch11 **W. G. POZZENS & CO.**

ANIE SCHOTTISCH—A German Com
position in Mus. never published, so
sale at the City Music Store, 33 Thames st.
mch17 **T. W. WOOD.**

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

HAVE been effected by which a very large
stock of music from the most popular

LORBERY COAL.—First of the season, now d arging in prime order, at m27 WILLIAMS.

LET in the city Music Store a Yall.—The owner can have it by calling m5 T. W. WOOD.

FRAMES for Carts de Visite—something

ALL OF THOSE
I would do well to call and see our new styles for 1932, just received from New York and Boston, at the old stand, No. 132 Thames Street, by
J. H. COZZENS & CO.
mch 19.

NEW YORK FLORAL DEPOT.
(Hear of Pillmore House.)

NEWPORT, R. I.
Plants, Flowers, Bouquets, and Baskets of
Flowers for Sale.
Dinner Parties supplied to order at the short-
est notice.
Verbenas by the piece, dozen, hundred or
thousand; also a large lot of climbing roses.
GARHENDING DONE TO ORDER.
15000 ft. 11 in. x 12 in. boards. For sale by

15,000 budding out plants, for sale by
JAMES GREER,
Rear of Fillmore House,
mch 22 till Sept 9.

WALKING MADE EASY.
Dr. P. Kennison,
CHIROPODIST,
Corns and bad Nails extracted without pain

157 WASHINGTON STREET,
(UP STAIRS,) BOSTON.
Practised in Boston, since 1840.
dec 31—1yr.

HAMMER'S
CHAMPAGNE A L'E.

The attention of the public is directed to the
Superior Quality of
HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
This Ale is brewed FRESH at all seasons of
the year, and its keeping quality, especially
of that brewed during the most excessive hot
weather, is guaranteed for any length of time.
Orders sent to our Brewery in HARLEM,
N. Y., or to any of our Country Agents will
receive prompt attention.
HAMMER & CO.

Agents for the sale of Hammer's
 Champagne in Newport is wanted.
 melch2—Impd.

THE MOST
WHOLESOME BREAD.
 Sweeter, Lighter, and More Nutritious than
 any other, is made by using
SAMUEL KIDDER, & CO'S
IMPERIAL YEAST POWDER
 A new article, which is pure, reliable and

I have analyzed Samuel Kidder & Co's "Imperial Yeast Powder," manufactured by Messrs. Daniel E. White & Co., and found the base of vegetable origin to be so adjusted as to form a new and superior article for raising dough. It produces, with oven ordinary flour, white, spongy and perfectly wholesome bread and retains its power of action under exposure. Being free from mineral acids, and containing no alcohol, it should be esteemed as

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.
16 Boylston Street, Boston, Oct. 2, 1881.
For sale by R. J. TAYLOR.
Feb 3

WHEREAS, Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1882, being the third Wednesday in April, 1882, is designated by the City Charter of Newport, as the day for holding the Ward Meetings for the election of City Officers under said charter, the electors of this city, qualified to vote for General Officers, are hereby warned to assemble in Ward Meetings on the day aforesaid, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the following places—

First Ward—At William Swan's Store,
Bridge Street.
Second Ward—At the State House.
Third Ward—At the Council Chamber in
the City Hall.
Fourth Ward—At Engine House No. 6,
Spring Street.
Fifth Ward—At Engine House No 7, How-
ard Street.
For the purpose of giving in their ballots
in each ward, for one elector of said city for

Mayor. One elector of their respective wards to be a member of the Board of Aldermen, and two electors of their respective wards, to be members of the Common Council of said City for one year, from the first Monday in June next, to be voted for in conformity to, and in the manner prescribed by law.

Said meetings, as the law directs, shall be kept open until eight o'clock in the evening and no longer.

Witness my hand this 2d day of April.

WILLIAMS my hand and seal
A. D., 1892. B. B. HOWLAND,
April 2 City Clerk

FOR SALE LOW—A house and lot on
Howard Street. Apply to
mc21 ALFRED SMITH.

FLOWER SEED—new stock just rec'd at
at R. WILSON'S.

VIOLETS, Dahlias, Pansies; also new
additions of Garden Seeds. Call at R.

WILSON'S for Seeds, 79 Thames st.
MADAME FORTER'S Cough Balsam
 fresh and large supply just received by
 CASWELL, MACK & CO.
THINGS for Priest and People. The Mind
 and Words of Jesus. Carters Sales of
 the Day, a new monthly. Engravings and
 Lithographs, at reduced prices. Sixteen
 vols. of Harpers' Classical Library, very
 cheap. The Great Sieges of History by Rob-

son, illustrated by Gilbert.
A. J. WARD, Agt. 130 Thames St.

LOVERS of the beautiful are invited to call and examine the fine assortment of Shades and Screens for Gas, opened this day at 117 Thames Street, by W. H. BLISS.

NEW INVOICE of Portables, Pendants and Chandeliers just received at

GAS PIPING, fitting, &c., done in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms, by **W. H. BLISS**, 117 Thames-st.

CRAWDICRIES fresh at **118** **RI WILSON'S**.

JUST RECEIVED from New
splendid assortment of Fall and
tor Ribbons; also a good assortm
French Flowers of all colors, and a
assortment of Millinery goods, all o
will be sold to suit th: times at 125
street, Sign Big Bonnet.